

### President Wilbur P. Thirkield

From the Western Christian Advocate.  
The Methodist Episcopal Church has been distinctly and highly honored by the selection of one of its ministers and General Conference officers for the presidency of a great university at the nation's capital. The Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, one of the corresponding secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, has been chosen president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.  
The institution has had as brilliant a career in the forty years of its history as the distinguished Christian soldier and philanthropist, General O. O. Howard, whose honored name it bears. It is open to all without reference to race, creed, or sex, and is religious, but not sectarian. The location is superb, covering twenty acres on the heights looking down upon the city. Its buildings and campus are valued at a million dollars. The university is subsidized by the general government in the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum besides its income from endowment, tuition fees, etc. The faculty numbers ninety, and the student corps one thousand. The presidency has heretofore been occupied by distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thirkield being the first Methodist incumbent.

The election is of the nature of civil service advancement, and in recognition of Dr. Thirkield's practical experience and success, as shown in the founding and presiding for seventeen years as president of Gammon Theological Seminary and his six years in the secretariat of the Freedmen's Aid Society. In the term in which he has been associated with Dr. M. C. B. Mason in this office the collections from conferences have advanced from \$100,000 to \$125,000 per annum. The income of the society in the last five years has been \$2,000,000, as against \$1,500,000 in the preceding five years; \$375,000 has been expended in new buildings, and \$65,000 in industrial plants and equipments. Receipts for tuition from students have advanced from \$50,000 in 1900 to \$80,000 in 1905.

No wonder that the trustees of Howard University coveted one of the men who helped make this phenomenal record possible and an accomplished fact. Dr. Thirkield was unanimously elected president. Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court of the District, and chairman of the Nominating Committee, advised Dr. Thirkield of his election, and urged his immediate acceptance.  
Dr. Thirkield, in this position will be associated with one of the most distinguished University Boards in the country, including as it does the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; Bishop Alexander MacKay-Smith, Senator Allison, of Iowa, besides several judges, generals, and ministers of national reputation. The Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. E. H. Hitchcock, is, ex-officio, the authorized representative of the United States Government in the board.

President-elect Thirkield has received many congratulations by mail and telegraph, among the most significant of the latter is one from Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and President Booker T. Washington. The latter commends the wisdom of the trustees, and says enthusiastically: "I am sure you will satisfy our race."  
The Board of Managers will most respectfully part with so devoted and accomplished an executive officer as Dr. Thirkield has proven himself to be. Cincinnati will especially lament the removal of one whose bearing toward all has been uniformly cordial and fraternal, and who has cheerfully aided all denominational undertakings both local and general. There will be many to say, "God speed President Thirkield."

Miss Clara Annie Green, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. John P. Green, who is just finishing a four-years' course in the Armstrong Manual Training School, has been selected by her teachers and elected by her class valedictorian of the English class.

### BETHEL LITERARY.

On last Tuesday evening the Bethel Literary and Historical Association held its final literary exercises for the year 1905 and 1906 at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. The principal feature of the exercises was an interesting musical program selected and conducted by Miss M. B. Gibbs of the Washington Conservatory of Music, and was in every respect highly creditable. After the regular exercises Prof. R. T. Greener was introduced and gave a very interesting talk. Just prior to adjournment, Mr. Shelby J. Davidson, the president, announced that on account of the adverse action of the trustees of the Metropolitan Church, the association would hold

its next meeting on next Tuesday evening at the Conservatory of Music, No. 902 T street, N. W., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was a grand success and the future of the association promises to be unusually successful.

President Davidson announced that a place of meeting for the literary had been tendered by Miss M. B. Gibbs. This announcement created the wildest enthusiasm. The reason for this announcement was, President Davidson had been informed by Dr. McDuffie that the literary could not meet in the Metropolitan Church again, whereupon the president announced that the association would meet next Tuesday evening at the Conservatory of Music, the residence of Miss Gibbs, 9th and S streets, N. W., for the purpose of electing officers. It is also claimed that Dr. Scott would test the validity of the article of incorporation.

The friends of Prof. M. Grant Lucas are very much disheartened because they claim that President Davidson has treated him unfairly. They claim that Prof. Lucas had a right to be a candidate for the presidency, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davidson was a candidate. Prof. Lucas showed great strength at the meeting Tuesday, May 15. Rev. Scott informed him that he was welcomed to the Metropolitan Church literary.

### THE CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

Hundreds of citizens have decided not to have anything to do with this one-sided Christian Congress. The Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists are lukewarm. All of the committees are made up of Methodists and all that the Baptists have is an empty treasury. There was about \$150 collected and all of that amount has been paid out by Treasurer Rev. J. Anderson Taylor. It is claimed that certain A. M. E. Zion Methodists refused to serve on the committee with certain Baptist ministers. Many citizens who had decided to aid the Christian Congress have declined to serve.

There was a rumour in one of the committees two weeks ago by the removal of one of the best known citizens in the city and a man who was respected by the entire committee. The Baptists are not pleased because Rev. Garland Penn said that he could not be here at the time designated. There are other objections. It is claimed that the Masonic Clubhouse should not have been rented for the Christian Congress. Some church should have been selected for the committees, so the more moral members of the committees claim. Ladies cannot visit the Masonic Club building without embarrassment. There are several on the committee, a majority of whom are Methodists.

### CAPTAIN W. D. MATTHEWS DEAD.

Capt. W. D. Matthews, abolitionist, Kansas negro pioneer, soldier and national head of York Rite Masons, died at 4:20 P. M. at 209 Shawnee street, Leavenworth, Kans., after a lingering illness with la grippe and complications due to his advanced years. Captain Matthews was 80 years old. During his illness he was called upon by many prominent colored men from out of the city. His sympathizers at his home were mostly white men. He came to Leavenworth in 1854 from Washington, D. C., where he was born in bondage. He was poor and obscure. He started a little restaurant and eating house where many of Leavenworth's prominent old-time abolitionists made their headquarters in times of stringency and danger. Soon the little restaurant came to be the head station with Matthews general passenger traffic manager. Many of the most prominent men in Leavenworth were stockholders. Hundreds of negroes owed their freedom to his system by which they were brought across the river from Missouri, hidden in Leavenworth and sent to States of safety. At the close of the war Captain Matthews took a leading part in the organization of the Masonic lodges of his race. Early in the Civil War Captain Matthews was commissioned to the command of a battery of Volunteer Artillery, which he commanded in actual service with distinction. He is succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Allen of Atlanta, Ga., as M. W. Nat'l Grand Master of the Masons. He was buried in the cemetery at the Soldiers' Home—Synoptical Extract from Leavenworth Times.

### THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY

presents the biggest and greatest colored show on earth at the Academy of Music, week beginning June 4th, 1906.

Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

### AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Parker, the D. M. N. G. of D. H. of R. No. 1, and her cabinet made their annual official visit to Phyllis Wheatley, H. of R. No. 2203. The notice previously given that the executive officers would be present served to bring out a large number of the members. After opening the Household with appropriate ceremonies, and the routine business disposed of, the M. N. G. appointed a committee to escort the D. H. officials in and to the altar. After the reception and introduction of the officers, the M. N. G. Inmate, Lizzie Hart, who delivered the welcome address, which was appropriate, eloquent and pleasing. The executive officers were then in their official order, the D. M. N. G. Mrs. M. A. Parker, being the first speaker. Notwithstanding her recent severe illness, her address timely and convincing, and fairly bubbled with indisputable facts and wholesome advice. As Mrs. Lettie Johnson, the D. R. N. G., was unavoidably absent, the next address was delivered by the D. W. R., Miss Lillian Ford. In her address Miss Ford exhibited remarkable knowledge of facts pertaining to the "Ruth Degree," and was most attentively followed by every Inmate. The addresses of the D. W. T.

### Paragrophic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Prof. Kelly Miller was given a reception last Wednesday evening by the Abyssinian Baptist Church of the city of New York. He delivered an address in the evening.

Mrs. L. McCoy was at Tuskegee during the past week. She is connected with the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Cleveland Journal says the new president of Howard University is the right man in the right place.

Dr. C. P. McClendon was elected a member of Passaic County Medical Society in New Jersey, notwithstanding objections were made to him on account of his complexion.

The new undertaking firm composed of Messrs. Rogers & Clifford of Cleveland, Ohio, comes to us well recommended by George Edward McNeil, one of the members.

First men in the United States to advocate the eight hour system, died last Saturday night in the Somerville Hospital in Boston.

The report has gone out that Prof. R. T. Greener is to receive another ap-

and other fruits.

The next meeting of the National Negro Convention will be held in Memphis during the month of September.

The first edition of the Afro-American Industrial and Financial Record, a four-page weekly, was issued last Saturday at Houston, Texas. May it continue to live.

The Mexican ambassador, Mr. Casasus, and his family left Washington at 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon for New York, where they remained until Thursday, when they sailed for Europe.

Jonathan Dixon associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died at Englewood, N. J., last Monday.

The new Hungarian parliament held its first sitting last Monday at Budapest, Hungary.

Mary V. Hayes, a young daughter of Jas H. Hayes, was accidentally shot to death last Sunday at Richmond, Va., by her 11-year-old brother Eugene.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was improving last Monday.

The authorities at Baku, Trans-Caucasia, discovered last Monday that a tunnel had been dug under the military prison. They also seized a secret printing office for anarchist proclamations.

Last Monday was regarded as "Ladies' Day" at the Police Court, this city, because after all the prisoners had been taken to the court it was found that there were twenty-eight women in the dock.

Almost all the business section of Abbeville Ala., was wiped out by fire this week. The population of Abbeville is about 2,500.

It is stated that the May flies are not as numerous this year as they have been in the past year and are not so annoying.

The 11th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians met in Boston this week with about 250 delegates in attendance.

Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader in the Senate, said last Tuesday afternoon that he thought Congress would be able to adjourn about June 10.

The Sultan's daughter, Ayisheh, is suffering from a serious attack of appendicitis at Constantinople. She is nineteen years old.

### GRAND UNITED RALLY AT COSMOPOLITAN CHURCH.

A great crowd attended the Grand United Rally last Sunday at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., pastor. The meeting will continue until Thursday, May 31, the object being to raise \$5,000 as a building fund. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Drew. The pulpit was decorated with flowers and cut plants by the flower committee, Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, chairman.

At 3 P. M. Rev. Geo. W. Kennard, A.M., D.D., Ph.D., dean of the Medico-Chirurgical and Theological College of Christ's Institution of Baltimore, Md., delivered a sermon to the clubs. At the close of his sermon Mrs. Mary E. Thomas presented him with a handsome bouquet of roses. Two solos were rendered by Mrs. L. J. King, and Mr. James Edwards, Prof. J. H. Johnson, accompanist. At 8 P. M. Dr. Drew preached, by special request, "Dead Dog After a Flea." Text, 1 Samuel, 24th chapter, 14: 5. A great multitude were out to hear the discourse.

Tuesday at 8 P. M. Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, D.D., pastor of the Miles C. M. E. Church, preached.

### DEATH OF WM. SWANN.

Mr. Wm. Swann, well known in social and fraternal circles, was buried from the 19th Street Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon. He died very suddenly, and at the time of his death was employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He was an active member of several organizations embracing the Odd Fellows' Veteran Association, Simon Lodge G. U. O. of O. F., the Waiters and Ex-Waiters' Union, the Young Men's Immediate Relief, and the Buffalo and Terrapin Club.

Resolutions of respect were read by the secretaries of these organizations, which attended in a body. The Rev. Mr. Brooks officiated, assisted by the Revs. Taylor, Clair, Perkins and Ricks, who delivered addresses.

The interment was in Harmony Cemetery. The deceased is survived by a widow and a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.

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Speaker Joe Cannon will be 72 in 1908, Presidential year. Uncle Joe is a great man in politics.

### ITEMS ON THE WING.

Dr. E. E. Beeman, a wealthy chewing gum manufacturer, is fighting for an increase in pension. He wants \$12 per month. He is now getting \$8 per month. The Rt. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, has been called to the presidency of the Clayton-Williams Academy and Biblical Institute of Baltimore, Md. Bro. Johnson has traveled extensively in Europe, Canada and the United States. He has been the pastor of the Second Baptist Church for 24 years.

Preparations are being made by members of the G. A. R. to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the order. Corporal Tanner, Commander-in-Chief, has issued orders that each Post select a date on which its own anniversary may be jointly celebrated with the order.

The D. C. Department United Spanish War Veterans will select commander, and senior and junior vice, July 26, 1906.

Mrs. Betsy Ware of Spottsylvania Co., Va., is dead, aged 130. She has 98 descendants, including four great-great-grandchildren.

Father Sherman, son of General Sherman, angered by the action of the President in withdrawing an escort of U. S. troops, has abandoned the trip over the ground made by his father, General W. T. Sherman. As he was invited by the government, by the Secretary of War, he feels angered, etc.

The Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey of Ithaca, N. Y., characterized the resurrection as a narrative, and not history, but an occurrence which happened in the mysterious region of the soul.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Tyler Semple celebrated her 86th birthday May 11. She is the daughter of President Tyler of the United States. She resides at the Louise Home of this city.

The Blue and Gray will unite twice this month—Confederate Memorial Day, May 18, and Decoration Day, May 30, at Portsmouth.

The M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of Compack Masons for the District of Columbia held memorial services at their hall, corner of O and Fourth streets, N. W., Monday evening in memory of the death of their National Grand Master, Capt. W. D. Matthews of Leavenworth, Kansas. Many brethren of the Rite were present.

Brig-Genl. H. H. Smith, of the K. P., is much improved from his recent stroke. His wife keeps sick.

The members of the Masonic Order at Virginia avenue and Fifth street, S. E. have had new shutters put on their windows. The hall is much improved in appearance, etc.

The members of the 19th street, N. W., held a series of parlor socials recently. They will give a grand union excursion next month down the river.

Chief John Campion of Chicago has inaugurated automobile service in place of horse.

The drinking of intoxicants is decreasing among the middle classes and increasing among the poor and the rich. Archbishop Ireland is leaving Rome pleased with his trip. The Pope looks upon him as an old friend.

Chicago has introduced what we think is a good thing, viz.: an employment bureau for aged people. So far they are meeting with much success.

The Colored State Baptist Convention met at Norfolk last week. There were a large number of delegates present. The D. C. was represented.

The Rev. C. Stuart Bain, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Waterloo, New York, has been arrested for arson, 3rd degree. It is alleged that he set fire to his church.

Bishop Satterlee of the District of Columbia, claims that bricklayers receive more pay than clergymen of the church.

### ERNEST HOGAN.

A company of dusky damsels and comedians will appear in "Rufus Rastus," Hutig & Seaman's starring vehicle for Ernest Hogan the coming week.

Mr. Hogan and his associates have just finished a long run in New York, where they were one of the hits of the season. This is a distinction that has rarely been accorded colored players. The company will depict all the humorous types and idiosyncrasies of the natural black man. It teems with comedy of the sort that only the Southern negro can effulge. Press and public, especially in New York, join in declaring Hogan to be one of the funniest men in the world.

The company with which Mr. Hogan has been associated is said to be all that it should be. Original 1906 ideas predominate throughout the production and of course there are plenty of girls who participate in the singing, dancing and musical numbers. The show is claimed to be a hearty laugh from start to finish, embellished with gorgeous scenic, electrical and costume effects.



## HAS NO PARALLEL

### FRISCO DISASTER UNEQUALLED IN MODERN TIMES.

Greater in Extent and Fatalities Than That Which Overwhelmed Chicago in 1871—Some Comparisons.

San Francisco's disaster will probably prove to be without modern parallel in history. Heretofore the great Chicago fire has been generally regarded in that light, but a comparison of the facts available so far tend to show this recent catastrophe as the most awful visitation of recent times, says the Washington Star.

When Chicago was burned in 1870 it had a population of about 300,000. San Francisco at this time must have 450,000 people in its gates, not counting the thousands affected in other towns near by. In the Chicago fire 70,000 people were made homeless. In the California city, if the estimates are reliable, the number will reach 300,000.

In addition to this, the location and environment of the two cities were such that Chicago's problem of what to do with her homeless was simple in comparison with that facing the far western city. Chicago was almost surrounded by open country to which the people turned for refuge. San Francisco is practically surrounded by water—the ocean on one side and the bay on two other sides. Railroads for the most part send their passengers into the city by ferries, and many of the docks were long ago made helpless by earthquake and fire.

So, for the most part, the thousands of people without shelter had to stay in the confines between sea and bay and were confronted with awful possibilities. The fire rushing along unchecked was pursuing them relentlessly. Fortunately, San Francisco is a city of hills, and on top of some of these many refugees found shelter. The beach, too, offered a spot of comparative safety.

In area covered by the disaster and in probable loss of life and property the San Francisco catastrophe is greater than that of Chicago. The loss of the latter was about \$190,000,000, and considering that in San Francisco larger and more costly buildings were ruined, the probable loss will exceed even that enormous figure. So far any estimate of the loss would be mere guess work. A half dozen hotels and buildings alone would make up several millions, and the wide sweep of the fire makes it altogether probable that all records for financial loss will be broken. The loss of life during the Chicago fire was 200. That of San Francisco is estimated at from 300 to 1,000.

Truly it is a disaster without parallel in modern history.

### JUMPERS TAKE POSSESSION

Big Rush for Lots in Indian Territory Section Under Controversy.

Sapulpa, I. T.—Jumpers have taken possession of nearly every lot in the Noah Frank allotment, which joins this town, and over which there is controversy whether the government shall recognize the land as an allotment or as a townsite. As soon as the word was received from Muskogee that the secretary of the interior had ordered action withheld as to putting intruders off, there was a big rush to get possession of the lots, as this was taken to mean that the land—60 acres—would be laid off as townsite property, and that the government would appraise it, and every person who had improvements on a lot would get the lot at one-half the government's appraised price, which is the rule in the government townsites.

That night there were many persons who, not being able to get anything substantial on the lots in the way of improvements, slept on the open ground to prevent some one else jumping the lot during the night. Next morning tents were put up and the jumpers commenced to build an opening of an Oklahoma town in the early days.

The case has not been finally decided upon yet, and the land may be finally awarded to Noah Frank, the Indian who allotted it and fought several contests to prove his prior right to it.

### HENS IN LAYING CONTEST.

Winning Team of Four Leghorns Produce 251 Eggs in Four Months.

London.—For sixteen weeks 144 hens have been laying eggs against each other at the Lady Warwick agricultural college at Studley castle. The champion—a buff Orpington—laid 75 eggs in that time.

The birds were divided into pens, each pen containing four birds of the same breed, in order that some test as to the best laying strain might be applied.

The winning "team" consisted of four white Leghorns, which laid between them 251 eggs. A buff Orpington "team" was second, with 236 eggs, and a "team" of the same breed, among them the champion bird—was third, with 235 eggs. Some of the eggs weighed two and one-eighth ounces.

### Long Distance Wireless.

A wireless telegraph message which traveled a distance of 2,080 miles was received at sea by the steamer Moltke, which arrived in New York the other day. The message was sent Friday from the Poldhu wireless station, on the English coast, and contained 83 words.

## TESTING LUNGS OF CATTLE

Government Begins Investigation of Tuberculosis Among Dairy Cows.

Topeka, Kan.—A test of the health of all Kansas cattle is to be made by the government bureau of animal industry and the state live stock commissioner. The specific purpose is to ascertain whether or not tuberculosis exists among the animals. The tests are to be kept secret as much as possible because of the excitement which the discovery of the existence of tuberculosis among dairy cows would cause in the community.

John B. Baker, state live stock commissioner, has received from the bureau of animal industry his first supply of "tuberculin," a government preparation, which will be used in the tests. The government has also furnished blanks on which the results of the tests can be recorded. The only public test of dairy animals will be of the Emporia cows. The county physicians' convention there recently discussed the probability of tuberculosis existing among the cattle of the county and Mr. Baker is furnishing the tuberculin with which to make the tests. He says he sees no need of secrecy in this case, as the physicians have advertised the fact that there are symptoms of the disease among the cows from which Emporia's milk supply comes. Enough of the government preparation to test 100 cows was sent to Emporia and Dr. Richards will make the test.

"We have already made one test," said Mr. Baker, "but we're keeping the fact secret. If I should name the community in which a test has been made or is to be made it would excite the people and cause a great deal of trouble. The tests will be conducted by the county health officers. I am now working to get into communication with them. They will be furnished free with all the tuberculin they need to make the tests and we will know in a few months whether the dairy cows of the state are diseased or healthy. I have received some complaints to the effect that there are symptoms of tuberculosis among the dairy cows throughout the state and the danger is too great to allow such a condition to exist when it costs nothing to learn the truth."

In a letter received by Mr. Baker from E. B. Jones, chief of the bureau of animal industry, the latter says that the Kansas commissioner will be furnished with all the tuberculin he can use.

### PAYMENT TO DELAWARES.

Each Member of Tribe to Receive \$102.50 from the Government.

Muskogee.—One hundred and twelve thousand dollars has been placed at the disposal of Indian Agent Kelley, and the Delaware per capita payment began yesterday at Bartlesville. This payment was ordered more than a year ago, and is a settlement in full of all claims of the Delaware tribe of Indians against the government.

Each Delaware will get \$102.50. The payment was made at Bartlesville April 23; Nowata, April 27, and will be made at Vinita, May 2. Each adult will be allowed to draw money for himself, and for the minors legal guardians appointed by the courts will draw the money.

Administrators will draw per capita for Delawares, who have died since October 12, 1904. There are 1,100 Delawares who will share in the payment.

The claim of the Delawares dates back nearly 40 years. It is principally for lands in Kansas, for which the government failed to settle. The claim was for \$625,000, but only \$150,000 was allowed. Of this attorneys get \$37,000, the chief beneficiaries being Walter S. Logan of New York, Senator Marion Butler, James K. Jones, former senator from Kansas, and J. M. Valse.

According to their contract with the Indians, had the attorneys secured the full amount of the original claim, they would have had a fee approaching \$200,000. The payment will be the largest made to Indians since the Cherokee strip payment in 1894.

### REFUSE FREAK IMMIGRANTS

Half-Human Creatures Brought to America for Exhibition Not Permitted to Land.

New York.—Under the names of Heinie and Fritz, two creatures that seemed to be half-human and half-ape arrived on the steamship Beidenfels a few days ago, and were not permitted to land by order of the government inspectors because of their deformity. Inspectors refused to allow them to be taken ashore at Boston, and the owner, the proprietor of a circus, has appealed to the United States government.

The steamship took the creatures aboard at Ceylon, along with animals and members of a troupe of a circus.

Heinie and Fritz are four feet six inches tall. Both are deaf and cannot talk, and make a peculiar grunting noise. They have tiny feet and hands. Their heads are the size of cocoanuts and are covered with the hair of an ape from an inch above the forehead. They cannot stand without supporting themselves and have made the deck, at the bow, their quarters, where they curled up like rope basking in the sun.

Both smoke cigars and eat cake. Heinie smoked too much recently and suffered from the effects.

### Beer Cures Cancer.

Dr. Doyen, the eminent French scientist, in the course of a paper read before the medical congress at Lisbon, announced the discovery of the fact that inoculation with the yeast bacillus of beer cures cancer.

## CHINATOWN SECRETS

PERISH WITH THE BURNING OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Underground Passages Wherein Many Prisoners and Mysteries Were Reduced to Ashes and Oblivion.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"For the first time in half a century the depths of Chinatown are open to the eyes of white men," said W. W. Overton, who reached Los Angeles among the refugees.

No heap of smoking ruins marks the sight of the wooden warrens where the slat-eyed men of the Orient dwell in thousands. The place is pitted with deep holes and seared with dark passage ways, from whose depths come smoke wreaths. All the wood has gone and the winds are streaking the ashes.

"Men, white men, never knew the depth of Chinatown's underground city," says Mr. Overton. They often talked of these subterranean runways. And many of them had gone beneath the street levels two and three stories. But now that Chinatown has been unmasked, for the destroyed buildings were only a mask, men from the hillside have looked on where its inner secrets lay.

"In places they can see passages 100 feet deep. The fire swept this Mongolian section clean. It left no shred of the painted wooden fabric. It ate down to the bare ground, and this lies stark, for the breeze have taken away the light ashes."

"Joss houses and mission schools, grocery stores and opium dens, gambling halls and theaters—all of them went. The buildings blazed up like tissue paper lanterns when the guttering candle touched their sides."

"From this place I saw hundreds of frenzied yellow men flee. In their arms they bore their opium pipes, their money bags, their silks and their children. Beside them ran the baggy trousers men, and some of them hobbled painfully."

"These were men and women of the surface. Far beneath the streets in those cellars and passageways were other lives. Women who never saw the day from their darkened prisons and blinking jailers were caught like rats in a huge trap. Their very bones were eaten by the flames."

"And now there remain only the holes. They pit the hillside like a multitude of ground swallow nests. They show depths which the police never knew. The secrets of those burrows will never be known, for into them the hungry fire first sifted its red coals and then licked eagerly in tongues of creeping flames, finally obliterating everything except the earth itself."

### CHARM OF LONDON GONE.

Lament of an Englishman Recently Returned from Long Sojourn Abroad.

London.—"I am sorry I ever came back," said an Englishman who has just returned after an absence of ten years in Canada.

"The place I have thought about and dreamed of throughout my travels and which was so dear to me before I quitted England has disappeared. Gone are the picturesque buildings, obliterated are the historical associations and perished is the peculiar charm which made London so dear to its natives."

"In the place of it we have wide streets waiting for houses to border them; we have gigantic buildings with little claim to architectural beauty; we have tubes in all directions for the motile population who love to burrow underground and we have a crowd of motor buses which make day and night alike hideous with their grunting, their screeching and their clatter. But the charm of London—the poetry of our great city—which was so indescribably fascinating has departed."

### DID NOT FEEL A QUIVER.

Not a Brick Moved on Thickly Built Island a Few Rods from Frisco.

San Francisco.—There is one place within pistol shot of ruined San Francisco that the earthquake did not touch, that did not lose a chimney nor feel a tremor—Alcatraz island. Despite the fact that the island is covered with brick buildings, brick forts and brick chimneys, not a brick was loosened, not a crack made nor a quiver felt. When the scientist comes to write he will have his hands full explaining why Alcatraz did not have any physical knowledge of the event. The scene from the island was awe-inspiring. The crash of a falling city filled the ears of the aroused island, but no one understood what it was all about. There was no earthquake that he knew about, yet the city, a few hundred yards across the bay was crashing to ruin. No man on the island knew what was the matter until the boat landed at the shattered wharves.

### Antwerp Art Exhibit.

Preparations are being made in Antwerp for an exhibition of the paintings of Willem Linnix, who died 15 years ago, practically unknown. The exhibition is being organized by "Art Contemporains" to convince the artist's native city that it let a great master live and die unrecognized.

### Marselles Exposition.

A great colonial exposition will be opened in Marselles this spring, and continued throughout the summer. It will mark the first attempt to organize a comprehensive manifestation of French colonial work and is arousing much interest.

## WANT NEW NATIONAL HYMN

Poets and Composers Think "Star Spangled Banner" Is Inadequate.

Washington.—Secretary Bonaparte has begun to hear from the composers who feel sure that he will adopt the suggestion of Julius I. Lyons of New York and offer a prize for a new national hymn. Mr. Bonaparte still believes that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is a good enough national hymn and evermore shall be so.

But that makes no difference to the writers of new national hymns. They want prize money, but more than that, they are hungry for fame. Trusty agents of the navy department at the various poetry headquarters and song-sources of America report that the spring poets have their coats off and are working like beavers on the new hymn.

The most voluminous producer thus far reported is Bloodgood H. Cutter, the Long Island farmer poet. He is small and very old, but full of energy. When he mounts Pegasus the old horse just flaps his wings and trots two stanzas a minute for limitless minutes. Mr. Cutter was thinking about the prize hymn while driving a load of pit-kept cabbage to market when he suffered a mishap. Instead of repairing the damage he enthusiastically drew forth a large black-backed blank book and began to work on the hymn. The product thus far is in narrative form only, but the hortatory and invocatory parts will come later. The first verse is:

As forth I drove along the road  
My wheel came off; down went my load.

I sat and munched a big banana  
And eclipsed "The Star-Spangled Banner."

J. Gordon Kugelman, the poet of the Santee, has loaded a bateau with corn pone, fried chicken, fried hominy and a punchon of juleps, and with this precious cargo and a fountain pen he has retired to the headwaters of Peachtree creek, where he can hear the nightingale sing and ruminate on the new national hymn.

Mr. Kugelman has developed more thought thus far to the juleps than to the hymn, yet he has had time to dash off the following:

Rise, crowned with fire, American eagle, rise!  
See what an empire lies before thine eyes.  
Soar, shriek and scream in most imperial manner.  
But don't, we beg you, shriek "The Star-Spangled Banner."

### OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Party of Railway Men Fully Equipped to Build \$12,000,000 Road.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first corps of civil engineers sent to construct railroads for the United States government in the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, left Kansas City for Seattle a few days ago, whence they will sail for the Philippines. The party included doctors, stenographers, office men and in fact an entire railroad organization.

Philippine native labor is to be used for the actual work of construction of the particular railroad that the party of men will build. The road is to be 400 miles in length. It will be built across the islands named and will be so located that the connecting steamboat lines may most easily connect with the railway terminal of the different islands, thus making a continuous line of transportation from the main island of Luzon to the farthest island of Cebu.

The cost of this railroad will approximate \$12,000,000 and it is to be completed within about four years. All the supplies for the construction will come from the United States except the cement, which will be brought from China, and the ties, which will be cut by native labor. The road when completed will be modern in every respect.

The party, which includes 50 engineers, will travel to Billings over the Burlington, thence via the Northern Pacific via Seattle. This party is soon to be followed by another containing 100 men.

### Size of Army Officers.

President Roosevelt has issued an order fixing the minimum height of army officers at five feet five inches. The order, of course, will apply only to future officers. It is pointed out that the enforcement of this order may exclude many West Point cadets from the service. For a height of five feet three inches is enough to admit them to the academy. If they fail to gain an additional two inches they will, no matter what their other qualifications may be, fail to get their commissions. An officer ought undoubtedly to be a man of sturdy physique, but there seems to be no reason why he should be five feet five inches tall. Napoleon was only five feet two inches when he became first consul.

### In the Dismal Swamp.

As a further proof of volcanic disturbances through the Dismal swamp and along territory contiguous to Lake Drummond, it is reported that Jericho canal, which has not been waterless for many years, had gone dry. Jericho canal is a feeder for the lake and its dryness will mean a subsiding of the lake.

### Woman Rural Mail Carrier.

Mattie M. Marshall, a grandniece of former Chief Justice Marshall, of the United States supreme court, is one of the three women rural mail carriers in America. She is connected with the Granite City (Ill.) post office.

## DISEASE IN MUMMIES

ANCIENT WRAPPINGS CONTAIN TUBERCULAR BACILLI.

White Plague Said to Have Been Carried to Europe from Egypt with First Corpses Transported.

Chicago.—"Egyptology Versus Health" was the title of a monograph received at the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago in a recent afternoon, in which it was alleged that the great spread of tuberculosis in Europe and America in the last 100 years found its causation in the disinfectant and shipment broadcast over the land of the mummies which had reposed so long in the tombs of the Pharaohs.

The monograph was written by Dr. Raffaele Sorgnac, one of the lecturers at the Sorbonne in Paris, who was an interested visitor at the recent tuberculosis exhibit in the city.

"That the disinterred mummies started the spread of the tuberculosis germs in Egypt cannot be doubted," says Dr. Sorgnac in his monograph. "Champlollion did much for the world when he discovered the key to the hieroglyphs, but loosened death on the world when he caused the mummies to be disinterred. There are more tuberculous germs in the almost impalpable dust around a mummy case than in many cuspidors of effluvia."

"These germs live for thousands of years, as has easily been proven, and the exhumation of the bodies, even the well-preserved ones, caused an epidemic of consumption among the workmen and scholars who first exhumed the cases. It is also well known that the keepers of the mummy cases have been subject to the disease."

"The start of tuberculosis in France in a serious sense may be traced to the great importation of mummies and mummy cases at the time of the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt and this start gave the disease its first foothold in Europe, whence it has spread all over the western world. Dead bodies may not secrete the germs, but dead bodies are undoubtedly a favorite lodging place for the tubercular bacilli."

"The bacilli from the mummies are undoubtedly of great age and it has been shown by experiments in Paris that these aged bacilli are infinitely more deadly than those obtained from the sputum of live persons who are infected. There may or may not be a poetic justice in the secretion of bacilli in mummy cases which attack those who have desecrated the tombs of the dead, but the appearance of the bacilli cannot be made a subject for discussion. It is a solid fact. Mummy cases and mummies are a more deadly source of the disease called consumption than any other two factors combined."

"The first mummies brought the white plague to Europe and every Egyptian corpse which is unearthed is a pesthouse of deadly germs, even after it has been subjected to a sea voyage and to fumigation. It is almost impossible to kill the bacilli which are found in the mummy wrappings and the cases are nearly always full of a dust which abounds in germs which have been lying dormant for ages."

Local physicians were inclined to deride Dr. Sorgnac's theory that the white plague of modern times started with the importation of mummies, but none would gainsay the fact that the favorite haunt of the bacillus was the proximity of the dead, no matter how the bodies had been preserved.

### ARSENICAL FOOD COLORINGS

Government Chemist Says Manufacturers Often Use the Poison.

Washington.—Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the agricultural department, made public an exposition of the extent of food adulteration in this country, showing that arsenic often is used in coloring matter.

"As far as their application to the preparation of foods is concerned, coal tar colors have been found to be much more satisfactory from a technical standpoint than the pure vegetable colors," the report says. "They are readily soluble, are cheap and withstand the action of light and time much better."

"In addition to any influence on digestion and health which the coal tar colors may have, a certain amount of arsenic is added to them by some methods of preparation. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the amount of coloring matter necessary to give a food the desired tint is very small and the danger to health resulting from its use should not be exaggerated. The question of fraud, however, remains, and the use of colors enables the manufacturer to give inferior products the appearance of high-priced goods."

### Consumption of Champagne.

The consumption of champagne in the United States has increased over 35 per cent. in the past five years. The present consumption is 4,500,000 quarts a year; the duty on this approximates \$2,000,000. Yet Great Britain consumes almost twice as much champagne as this country.

### New Whaling Station.

A whaling station and factory has been established on Barkley sound, less than 100 miles from Victoria, writes Consul Smith. There is an abundance of whales on the coast and already a number have been caught and utilized at the new factory.

## SALOONS WILL BE BARRED.

All Ante-Quake Licenses Revoked in San Francisco by Police Board.

San Francisco.—Ever since the earthquake San Francisco has been a city without saloons.

While martial law was in force the drinking places were closed by order of the military commander, and violations of the regulation were punished by the bullet.

The board of police commissioners endorsed Mayor Schmitz's suggestion that all licenses in existence be revoked. The commissioners are a unit in the declaration that the city will be better off in future with fewer saloons than before its destruction.

Mayor Schmitz goes even farther than the commissioners. He says there is no possibility that the liquor dealers will be permitted to resume business for "a long time to come."

He attributes the remarkable absence of crime from the city to the edict against the sale of intoxicants.

Several saloon men who have been erecting temporary quarters have been warned that it may be a long time before they will be permitted to sell liquor at all, and that licenses will never be so freely issued again as in the past.

In San Mateo, just across the border, the supervisors recently permitted the saloons to reopen, and drunken orgies immediately followed.

Chief of Police Dinan appealed to Sheriff Mansfield to force the dealers to close up again until conditions are more settled, and the sheriff has replied that he will comply with the request despite the supervisors' action, even though he may be compelled to call for state troops to aid him in enforcing his orders.

### RAILS AT MISSIONARIES.

Visiting Brahmin Says His Country Is Overstocked with Religion.

Kansas City, Mo.—A Brahmin missionary to America, Marayan Krishna, filling the pulpit of All Souls' church, in this city, by invitation, one evening lately said in the course of a talk:

"We're overstocked with Christian missionaries. Ninety per cent. of those we have are senseless. Furthermore, we don't want your religion and your holy book. We have more religion of our own than we know what to do with, a surplus that we would like to export. So I pray you Americans, keep your so-called missionaries at home. If you want to Christianize us, send us some men that are qualified to teach, philosophers that know their own Scripture. Until then the Vedas, our four books of philosophy, are good enough for us."

"Show me a country where missionaries have been that is prosperous; it does not exist. There were no famines, no plagues in India before the English invasion. I am here in the interests of India, for India, not India for England."

During these remarks some members of the congregation left the assembly, and later Rev. Charles Ferguson apologized for Marayan Krishna's statements.

### REMEDIES NATURE'S WORK

Fingers of Young Man Remade to Fit Him for Service in Navy.

Minneapolis.—Sidney Middleton left the clinical operating table at St. Mary's hospital a few days ago fit, as soon as the wounds made by the surgeon's knife are healed, to be received into the United States Army.

When nature designed young Middleton she did a good general job but there were a few details which were obviously overlooked. Two fingers, the little and ring finger of the right hand, were united in one sheath of skin. This never bothered the young man while he was working on his father's farm near Gardfield, Mich., but proved to be a serious obstacle when he applied for enlistment in the navy.

Examining Surgeon Robert Bachman suggested an operation, but Middleton's lack of funds proved a serious obstacle. The government does not supply money for the medical treatment of prospective recruits and a clinic offered the only solution of the difficulty. Dr. Bachman himself conducted the operation and reports that it was successful.

### Safety of French Republic.

The results of the French elections thus far announced give the lie once more to the pessimistic forebodings of the prophets of evil. There was no building of barricades, the "forces of disorder" were apparently absent and not accounted for and the government will be able to reconstruct its "bloc" apparently stronger than before. France is bigger and stronger than any French party, however rabid. The republic having survived its troubled first decades, having nearly abandoned the old cry of "revenge" against Germany and having rooted its power strongly in the soil of the provinces, is not easily overturned.

### Letter Eaten by Goat.

Gastronomic indifference on the part of the goat mascot of the cruiser San Francisco nearly three years ago caused a search in the files of the navy department recently to find a copy of a letter of commendation written by the secretary of the navy to John Connolly, coal passer, United States steamship San Francisco, on July 12, 1903, the original letter having been devoured by the careless goat. Connolly, now out of the service, is living in Detroit.



## TOGA PRICE OF PEACE

WHY SENATOR CLARK WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION.

Set to Go to F. Augustus Heinze, Former Political Foe, According to Deal Which Ended Bitter Copper War.

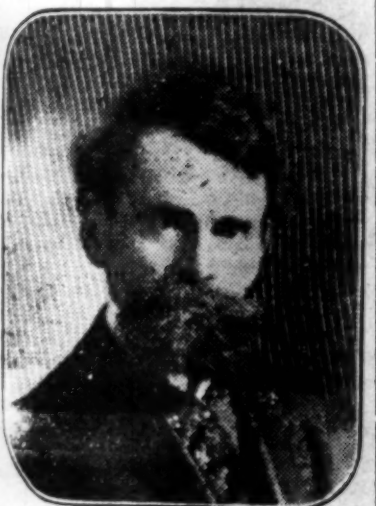
New York.—Within 24 hours after the announcement by United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, that he would not be a candidate for reelection next year, came the statement that his successor will be his former business and political foe, F. Augustus Heinze, another copper man, and that Heinze's election as Clark's successor is part of the deal by which the long and bitter war between the Amalgamated and Heinze copper interests was settled last February.

All that was given out at the time was that the fight had been settled, that a new company in which the Amalgamated was paramount had bought the Heinze control of the properties in litigation, and that Heinze would retain a large interest in the copper company with which he had so long been identified.

Although at the time, and for years before, it was said that Mr. Heinze had ambitions to go to the United States senate, there was no hint given that the realization of this ambition was made part of the consideration for the cessation of the copper war. In fact it was stated a few months ago that there would be a fight between Heinze and Clark over the senatorship. Though formerly allied in politics and friendly in business, the two have been enemies for the last few years.

Senator Clark gradually drew away from Mr. Heinze, and in late years has been on friendly terms with the Amalgamated interests. This placed him in an attitude of antagonism to Mr. Heinze, and until the news of Mr. Clark's refusal to stand for reelection was published it was taken for granted that the next Montana legislature would see a battle royal between the two for senatorial honors.

Only by the explanation that Heinze's election to the senate was



SENATOR W. A. CLARK.  
(Montana Representative Who Will Retire in Favor of F. Augustus Heinze.)

pledged in the deal ending the copper war can Montanaans in this city understand the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Clark. Enjoying everything which the possession of millions could give him, Mr. Clark always coveted political honors, and he went through several costly campaigns, a senatorial investigation of his right to his seat and a long and expensive political and business war with the late Marcus Daly to realize his ambition.

After the conclusion of the senate's investigation, which was promoted by Daly, Clark resigned his seat. He at once became a candidate for reelection, and the next legislature returned him to the senate.

His wealth has increased and he is at the time of life when most men of affairs would enjoy devoting a portion of their time to the honorable duties of high political office. Hence it is that his announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection was a surprise to his friends and that the report of his withdrawal in Heinze's favor as the result of the copper war settlement finds ready credence.

F. Augustus Heinze is 36 years old. He was born in Brooklyn. His father was a successful New York business merchant. Heinze was educated in Germany, returned to America, where he was graduated from Columbia university. He is a rare combination of the student and the man of action. He is one of those who think logically and act with courage and precision. Sixteen years ago young Heinze arrived in Butte, Mont., to begin his remarkable career. Into those years are crowded events that have helped great combinations of capital and made Mr. Heinze one of the wealthiest miners in the west.

His success has been due in part to his courage, his intelligence, and his shrewdness in finance; but he has to thank, too, the remarkable versatility of his personality. And in his battle against the great copper trust he has employed all of his varied talents. He is an engineer and a metallurgist. He is a fluent writer and the author of strong and convincing campaign literature; he is a musician, and has written songs to be sung on the fields of political conflict against the trust. Heinze possesses great oratorical ability and has assailed his opponents on the public platform in forceful and impassioned language.

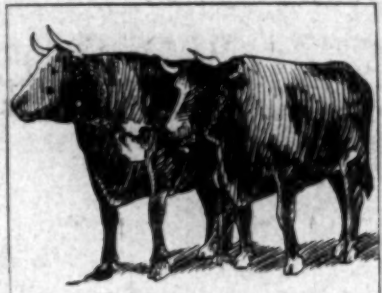
## WORLD'S LARGEST OXEN.

Pair of Beasts Owned by A. S. Rand of Stetson, Me., That Weigh 9,000 Pounds.

Bangor, Me.—It is claimed that the largest pair of oxen in the world is owned by A. S. Rand and Son, of Creambrook farm, in the town of Stetson, not far from this city.

The owners do not make the claim without due reason to believe that it is a fair one. Prominent experts in stock breeding in this country and in England have been asked to investigate and none have discovered any facts to discredit the statement.

These oxen, known as Granger and Mount Katahdin, are of the breed known as grade Holsteins, being a cross sired by a pure blood Holstein from a pure blood Durham. They are jet black with white points, of handsome proportions. Notwithstanding their great size they are quick on foot



THE PAIR OF MONSTER OXEN.

and were walked 20 miles in 12 hours last fall, without any apparent effect on them.

These oxen have been raised upon scientific principles and fed upon fat and muscle making food since they were calves. In the fall of 1902 they were shown at a fair, where they took the blue ribbon. They weighed 4,160 pounds. A year later they had gained to 5,700 pounds. In the fall of 1904 they tipped the beam at 7,160 pounds. In 1905 at 8,600 pounds, and in March, 1906, they weighed a plump 9,000 pounds.

The smaller one measures by girth ten feet, and the other is four inches larger. Each one measure 42 inches across the loins and they stand nearly six feet at the shoulder.

Up to last fall they were fed on ordinary ration, but during the past winter have been given a bushel of selected grain and 50 pounds of hay a day. In order not to "feed them off their feet" they have been exercised daily and given an occasional lunch of beets. The grain feed is a mixture, consisting of two parts of corn meal, one part of cottonseed meal and one part of wheat shorts.

They have been exhibited at a number of fairs and never have failed to take the blue ribbon. Last year they were exhibited under a tent throughout the state and the coming year they will be taken to Massachusetts and possibly New York state.

Creambrook farm is one of the finest in Maine, being exactly one mile square and under high cultivation.

## HAS MADE A GOOD RECORD

Dr. E. T. Devine Selected by President to Aid in Relief Work at San Francisco.

Eldorado, Ia.—Iowa people and especially those of this part of the state are very proud of the record made by Edward T. Devine, the New Yorker who was selected by the president to go to San Francisco and assist in handling the relief work for the National Red Cross society. Dr. Devine was born in this region and spent his boyhood days here and at Marshalltown and Union, Ia., where his relatives still live. Born May 6, 1867, and not yet 40 years of age, this bright Iowa graduate at Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Ia., in 1887, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.



DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE.  
(Iowa Man Who Has Made a Good Record in San Francisco Relief Work.)

sylvania in 1893. He was for three or four years staff lecturer of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Later he studied at Halle, Germany, after which he was invited to lecture on university extension at Oxford, England, and was recognized as one of the most interesting and best informed in this field of work. He is now one of the youngest of Columbia's faculty.

Progress of China. Says the Peking and Tientsin Times: "The board of commerce has directed the Tientsin native chamber of commerce that in all future trade exhibits abroad nothing must be sent calculated to bring discredit on China, such as opium smoking apparatus, small shoes, idols, gambling articles and the like, which only make China a laughing stock."

## EARTH IN INFANCY

LIFE WILL ENDURE A HUNDRED MILLION YEARS.

So Says Chicago University Geologist, Who Also Declares That the Earth Is Still Growing.

Chicago.—That the earth will be habitable for a hundred million years to come is the belief of Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology in the University of Chicago. This view he expressed in a lecture before the members of the Geographic society in the municipal museum recently.

Prof. Chamberlain declared that climatic phenomena and temperature conditions of the last hundred million years warranted him in offering the foregoing optimistic prophecy. His basis for the theory of perpetuity for human life was his own "planetary hypothesis" that the world is not gradually cooling from a ball of fire, but that it gradually has grown in size by absorbing other smaller masses of matter.

"The pseudo-romanticists picture the world as cooling into a frigid mass which one day in the near future is to become uninhabitable," said the speaker, "but if we are to consider the past we must admit that the temperature of the earth has remained always within the range where human life is possible. Therefore, it is only reasonable to suppose that the temperature in some parts of the globe will remain in that life range. Of course, the atmosphere may change in certain parts of the world as it has done, but it always will balance up. Once fogs and tropical growths flourished in Greenland, while glaciers extended into India. This was due to an extraordinary swing in temperature. The present climatic conditions are due to a similar change. All these oscillations, however, have been kept in a narrow range for the perpetuity of life."

"The earthquake is really only a trivial phenomenon of the earth. The great question for us is not what disasters impend, but what agencies are likely to perpetuate life."

Prof. Chamberlain told how the land and sea cooperate to preserve life and the possibility of life.

"We cannot look with indifference on the future," concluded the speaker. "The human race really has just come into possession of the earth. The fact that the rocks and the animals have had their eras of prosperity is the basis for my belief that we shall have millions of years to work out our ideals of intellectuality. I believe the world will be inhabitable for millions of years."

## GRAFT IN KING'S PALACE.

Merchants Required to Pay Big Commission to Court Officers in England.

London.—Graft in the king's household has resulted in several important officials losing their positions. The king has been aware for some time that certain goods used in his palaces came only from certain dealers, and the charge of favoritism was freely bandied about. The king made a quiet investigation and learned that an elaborate system of commissions prevailed, and that unless certain persons were "seen" and "fixed" the articles stood no chance of being seen on the king's table.

The king took a severe view of this offense and promptly retired the guilty officials. He has, furthermore, made it widely known that firms endeavoring to gain a foothold in the house by corrupt methods will be debarred from orders for all time. The commissions have been particularly heavy in wines. The privilege of advertising a certain wine as the only one used by the king was so valuable that the favored firms secured the king's patronage by paying out small fortunes.

## ONE-ARMED VIOLINIST.

Wisconsin Town Has an Inventive Musical Genius Worthy of Note.

Hudson, Wis.—Hudson has a one-armed violinist in the person of John N. Schwalen, who, though deprived of his right arm, plays the difficult instrument with considerable skill. He has invented an artificial hand, which he fastens to the stump of the amputated member, and with which he holds the bow so firmly and accurately that he has just as good command of the violin now, he says, as before the arm was lost. So far as is known here, Mr. Schwalen's invention is unlike any other device for this purpose.

Mr. Schwalen is about 50 years old. When a boy he developed much skill as a violinist, and was frequently heard in public. When about 20 he lost his right arm in a planing mill at Sank Center, Minn., the limb being so badly mangled that amputation just below the elbow was necessary.

For 25 years he never handled a violin, but his desire to play never left him. A couple of years ago the idea of inventing a device for holding the bow occurred to him.

Complaints of Insane. In Belgian lunatic asylums there are securely locked boxes in which inmates may deposit letters of complaint. These letters are collected three times weekly by outside officials, who investigate every case; and if a person asserts that he is not insane, a prompt examination ensues by medical experts.

## OLD LEE BIBLE RESTORED.

Daughter of Confederate General Recovers Volume Lost During Civil War.

Washington.—A Bible which belonged to Martha Washington and which was taken from the home of the Lee family at Arlington, Va., has been restored to Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by G. W. Kendrick, Jr., of Philadelphia. It is supposed that the Bible was stolen from Arlington some time during the civil war. It came into Mr. Kendrick's possession many years ago through purchase from a man of the name of Stein. Mr. Kendrick handed it to Miss Lee recently.

The Bible was printed in London in 1702 by "Charles Bell and the executors of Thomas Newcombe, deceased, printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." It is bound in black leather and is in an excellent state of preservation. The earliest birth recorded in it is that of Fanny Parks Curtis, in 1710. The birth is also recorded of Daniel Park Curtis, 1711, and there is a record of his marriage to Martha Dandridge, who afterward became the wife of George Washington. There is no record of the marriage of Gen. Washington and Mrs. Curtis. In the book are many pressed leaves and flowers placed there by members of the Lee family.

## GETS SECOND BAPTISM.

Old "Aunt" in Pastor's Family Accidentally Takes Another Immersion.

Owensboro, Ky.—Despite the fact that she was baptized more than 40 years ago, Aunt Mary Washington was recently rebaptized at the First Christian church, the other day.

Aunt Mary is an aged negro nurse employed by Rev. R. P. Crossfield, pastor of the church. She took the Crossfield child to church and it was the first time she had been in the edifice.

One of the ushers directed her to the nursery. Aunt Mary misunderstood the directions and entered the door to the baptismal pool. It was very dark in the room and she plunged head first into water four feet in depth. The congregation was suddenly startled by a loud splash, accompanied by screams for help.

Circuit clerk Bedford was the hero of the occasion. He ran to the baptismal room. He ruined a new suit by wading in the pool and rescuing the corpulent negro woman. She was removed to the dressing room and quickly revived.

As the Christian church does not believe in infant baptism the members of the congregation are congratulating Mr. Crossfield on the fact that the nurse did not have the infant in her arms when she plunged in the pool.

## MISSING FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Wills in Old Bank Vault Brought to Light After Three Decades.

New Orleans.—Three wills, drawn up more than 40 years ago and put in a bank box which lay for more than 30 years in the old vault of the Canal bank building, recently demolished, were brought to light when the old box, which was taken out some time ago, was opened in order that an inventory of its contents might be made.

The bank box was the property of Pierre Charles Cuvelier, once a well-known notary of this city, who nearly 25 years ago ended a brilliant career by killing himself before the tomb of a beloved relative in the old St. Louis cemetery. Though it is not definitely known how many years the old box had remained in the vault, it is stated that approximately 31 years have passed since it was put away and left there in charge of the old bank.

None of the wills was opened and there is still much conjecture as to what was contained in them.

## Change in Bronze Cent.

A change in the design of the small bronze cent which has made its appearance each year since its adoption in 1864 is being considered by a congressional committee and experiments are also under way looking to the use of a new metal—either pure nickel or aluminum—to take the place of that now used, which is 95 per cent. copper and five per cent. zinc. The contemplated change is the outcome of the agitation in favor of new designs for United States coins of all denominations, not a single one of the present series seeming to meet with general favor. Expert numismatists go so far as to say that never in the history of the country has it been represented by a less artistic set of coins.

## Extreme Poverty in Milan.

Milan is a city of 500,000 people. There is no such thing as race suicide in Italy. Children are as thick as fleas in the sands of Florida. More than 40,000 families in Milan live in one room each. Seventy per cent. of the total population, or 350,000 persons live in 172,000 rooms. Thousands of these rooms have no light or ventilation except through the entrance door. A million dollars is to be spent in the erection of 48 tenement houses, each of which will contain 500 rooms, divided into one, two and three room apartments. There are several sanitary lodging houses which furnish good quarters for 60 cents a week.

## San Francisco's Real Name.

The original Spanish name of the now stricken city was "Mission de los Dolores de nuestro Padre San Francisco de Asis," just as Santa Fe's full name translated into English is "The True City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis."

## WRECK FERRIS WHEEL.

DYNAMITE REDUCES WORLD'S FAIR WONDER TO JUNK.

Marvel of Two International Expositions Meets an Inglorious End—History of Its Career.

St. Louis.—Blown to pieces by a monster charge of dynamite, the Ferris wheel came to an inglorious end the other day, after a varied career of 13 years. At its ending it was unwept and unsung.

Constructed as one of the engineering feats of a century, the wheel first was a feature of the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

Then for a long period of monumental and unprofitable inactivity it towered in an amusement park at North Clark street and Wrightwood avenue. It finally was removed to St. Louis to form for the second time the huge mechanical marvel of a great exposition.

For more than a month heavy wagons laden with the 4,800 tons of steel entering into its construction lumbered through Chicago's streets.

The old wheel, which had become St. Louis' white elephant, died hard. It required 200 pounds of dynamite to put it out of business. The first charge was exploded under the supports at the north side of the structure, wrecking its foundation and permitting the wheel to drop to the ground, a matter of but a few feet.

As the wheel settled it slowly turned with its bottom as a support, and then, after tottering a moment like a huge giant in distress, it collapsed slowly. It did not fall to one side, as the wreckers planned—it merely crumpled up slowly. Within a few minutes it was a tangled mass of steel and iron 30 or 40 feet high.

The huge axle, weighing 74 tons, dropped slowly with the remnants of the wheel, crushing the smaller braces and steel framework. When the mass stopped settling it bore no resemblance to the wheel which was so familiar to Chicago and St. Louis and to 7,500,000 amusement seekers from all over the world, who, in the days when it was in operation, made the trip to the top of its height of 264 feet and then slowly around and down to the starting point.

Following the blast that wrecked the wheel, but which failed to shatter its foundations, came an explosion of another charge of 100 pounds of dynamite. The sticks were sunk in holes drilled in the concrete foundations that supported the pillars on the north side of the wheel.

The wheel was the wonder of two continents, by reason of its cost of \$360,000, its dimensions, and its utter uselessness. It was the rival of the Eiffel tower of Paris. Chicago was glad to get rid of it, and St. Louis is said to have witnessed its destruction with satisfaction.

George Washington Gale Ferris, president of a Pittsburg engineering firm, originated the idea of the wheel that bore his name, taking the notion from a bicycle and adapting the constructive principles of steel bridges in its erection.

Ferris financed the wheel, built it in Pittsburg, erected it at the Chicago Columbian exposition, and took in \$750,000 at 50 cents a ride. Then Ferris took a kaleidoscopic trip to Europe. Later he lost all interest in the monster, and died in Pittsburg of tuberculosis. He was only 40 years old.

The stockholders, who had made 100 per cent. profit out of the wheel in 1893, later leased the ground in North Clark street, a short distance north of Wrightwood avenue and reerected it there. Ferris wheel park was not a success, and the wheel was taken down again and removed to St. Louis on June 3, 1903. The cost of taking down the wheel was \$40,000. Its ruins are estimated as worth \$8,000 as scrap iron.

## LOCATED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Pennsylvania Boy Missing for Thirty Years Restored Through Frisco Disaster.

York, Pa.—William Neuman, who left this city 41 years ago and had not been heard from since his departure, has been located during the last few days. Neuman left York when he was only 13 years old. He never wrote to his relatives and they thought him dead.

When the recent San Francisco disaster occurred Neuman was so disturbed that he concluded to write a letter to his family, giving them an account of his travels and present whereabouts. He said that he had lived at Oakland on a farm for many years and that the earthquake had shaken him up considerably, but had done no damage.

He will visit his old home again in the near future. He has several brothers living here, all of them being prominent business men.

## Due to Wooden Shoes.

The use of wooden shoes may explain why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes, another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30 cents a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ARCTICS.

Noteworthy Feature of Extreme Northern Post Is an Extensive Plant.

Winnipeg, Man.—Thomas Anderson, a bronze and rugged employee of the Hudson Bay company, lately arrived here and laughs at the idea that the American whalers frozen up in the Arctic sea for the winter will suffer great hardships.

In giving some details about life at his far northern post, Anderson said at his headquarters there were 25 white men, all in the employ of the company. These men had come from eastern Canada, and were good seamen, this being a necessity for the work required of them.

A noteworthy feature of this northern post, which is over 1,500 miles due north of the international boundary, is the electric light plant there. The light is used for illuminating the company's offices and the dwelling huts. During the winter it is kept burning all the time on account of the darkness of the days, but during the summer it is not used at all, the nights consisting of three hours' twilight during which artificial light is unnecessary.

While on the way south Anderson saw a herd of 43 buffalo running wild, probably the only herd existing which is not in captivity or semi-captivity. Fur-bearing animals are very plentiful along the northern rivers this year, and the catch will be well up to the average, a number of musk ox being included with the furs being shipped to England via Hudson's Bay by the company.

The coldest day at Fort Simpson during the winter was 62 degrees below zero, but the past winter was an exceptionally mild one up there.

## ANOTHER OKLAHOMA RUSH.

Over Half a Million Acres of Government Land Soon to Be Thrown Open.

Guthrie, Ok.—Oklahoma will soon experience its seventh land opening. There have been six in 17 years. The new boom will occur in the southwestern part of the territory, where the Kiowa and Comanche pasture of 450,000 and the wood reserve of 25,000 acres will be thrown open to settlement within the next four months. The Stephens bill, which during the present session passed both the house and senate, has again passed the house, following the inclusion of a clause which provides allotment for Indian babies born since June 6, 1900.

Already around the confines of the big pasture the farmers from other states who are anxious to secure homes in this new country are assembling, and their tents are pitched along the Red river from Waurika westward to Davidson, and along the Indian territory line in the vicinity of Marlow, Duncan and Rush Springs. Near these Indian territory towns are about 47,000 acres of the land to be opened. Immense crowds are expected from northern states. Many of those assembling have all their earthly possessions with them.

## WORD CAUSES LAWSUIT.

"Domestic" in Will Ties Up an English Fortune of Over \$1,000,000.

London.—One word in the will of Temple West, who left \$1,125,000 to the National gallery and six British charities, has caused a lawsuit that has now lasted three years and shows no indications of being settled soon.

The word over which the dispute has raged is "domestic." In his will Mr. West describes himself as "an Englishman domiciled in Nice." The question is whether he meant domiciled or resident. In the form he put it the will was made subject to the French law, which places restrictions on bequests as between the family of the testator and other beneficiaries.

The will as far as it is related to the National gallery and the six British charities was disputed, and negotiations have been proceeding without result. It is suggested that a compromise be effected. Under the French law the charities would receive \$50,000 each.

## Kill Girls to Bewitch Foes.

Thousands of Zulus from Chief Kula's kraal are reported to be on their way to join the rebel chief Bambata, and colonial troops are being hurried forward to prevent their junction. Chief Kula was placed in jail at Pietermaritzburg. His arrest led to the rising of his followers. Captured natives report that witch doctors are sacrificing children. Before a battle they kill a girl and concoct "medicine" from her body, with which the witch doctors anoint the warriors, under the pretense that it renders them invulnerable. The Cape government has protested against German troops campaigning against rebel blacks in British territory.

## Best Sugar Statistics.

President Roosevelt has transmitted to congress the annual report on the beet sugar industry of the United States during 1905, prepared by Charles F. Saylor, special agent of the department of agriculture. The report says the acreage of beets harvested during 1905 was 307,364, with an average yield of 8.67 tons per acre. The aggregate manufacture was 312,920 short tons, or 625,841,228 pounds.

## Men in Beauty Show.

London has just completed a beauty show in which men as well as women competed. The prize of the handsomest man was won by a porter named Forsay.



# THE BEE

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## THE ICONOCLAST.

The trite aphorism, "Times change and men change with them," may not have the ring of actual prophecy, but unquestionably seems that it is exerting its cabalistic influences in high places. We hear it said that the American people must keep up with the times. This admonition, threat or command, as the case may be, seems to be applied to every department of human activity. Just what is meant by the "times" it is difficult to define, for the reason that they are observed from so many different viewpoints and interpreted upon so many varied experiences we may conclude that like Polonius' cloud they may look like an elephant, a camel or a vessel at one and the same time. But whatever these times may actually be, the masses of the people are asked to believe that they are here by some mysterious conjunction, or disjunction of irresistible conditions, an inscrutable disposition of Providence, unsought, unexpected and unwrought by human beings and entirely beyond their ken and influence. We are expected to regard them very much as we look upon a cyclone or an earthquake, an event or series of events for which we are in no way responsible. But somehow, thinking people can see but little that is mysterious, superhuman or phenomenal in these "times." Somehow the masses insist upon attributing the times to certain economic, political or social methods adopted by those who control the machinery for disseminating information and moulding sentiment. They are inclined to hold capitalistic combinations responsible for the dangerous centralization of wealth. They are inclined to fix the odium arising from a vitiated public sentiment upon those who command the agencies of general intelligence and upon the demagogues hypocrites and charlatans of the nation. These people stoutly maintain that in consequence of the policy of publicity and the necessity of relying upon specific sources of promulgation, the so-called "times" are in fact induced or manufactured by the leaders of the people. Thus the evils resulting from the unjust demands of Capital upon Labor; the untoward tendencies toward individual sovereignty, whereby constituted authority is subordinated to individual will, the unsound theories of racial differentiation, disfranchisement on account of color, and the like, are referable to the active or passive attitude of those with whom the custody of the rights and interests of the whole people are intrusted. These custodians of the sacred interests of the people are the leaders of parties of lesser or greater magnitude. And the responsibility resting upon them is proportioned to the sphere of the influence they control. Hence the president is, in the largest measure, responsible for whatever good or evil befalls this nation. And in this connection it would not be unwise to consider at this time some things which Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the nation, has done for the masses of the American people. Just here the capacity and temperament of the president must be considered, for they must in a large measure determine reasonable expectations.

It cannot be doubted that in point of capacity Mr. Roosevelt is far beyond the average. Indeed he is a regular maelstrom, capable of taking in everything, a whirling, eddying vortex, of which suction-power and swiftness and variability of current are the predominating features. Regarding mental apprehension he is swift on the trigger, tolerably sure on the sight, but a bit careless about his weapon and sadly in need of a range-finder. He is a voluminous writer but loose and contradictory in statement, as may be seen in his various Lives, from Washington down, his American Ideals or Social Evolution. For instance, he says of President Monroe: "I think he was as much of a failure as his predecessors, and a harsher criticism could not be passed upon him." This seems hard on Monroe but tough on his predecessors. Of Jackson he says he was a man of strong, narrow mind and bitter prejudices with few statesmanlike qualities.

Of Thomas Benton he says that his financial views are "crude and vicious" in one place and in another that his financial views "were right and those of his opponents were wrong." Even Paul Jones, the intrepid sea-fighter and patriot, comes in for his share. He is a "corsair," which in plainer English means a pirate. Of the many men about whom he has written to the vast majority has been administered the scourge of his lashing criticism. With iconoclastic audacity he invades every field. Wendell Phillips receives his reward after the following fashion. Of him Mr. Roosevelt says that after 1860, "on almost every public question he was either mischievous or ridiculous or both." These few examples are given to illustrate the "peculiar individuality of our President. Yet notwithstanding these criticisms, which seem to indicate that even the greatest white people are none too good, he proclaims, "the whole civilization of the future owes a debt of gratitude greater than can be expressed in words to that democratic policy which has kept the temperate zones of the new and newest world as a heritage for the white people." And this from one who proclaims for all men "a square deal." From this it can be readily imagined what share he is willing to concede the other races, especially the colored race, in this country, which is wholly within the temperate zones. But under this strenuous administration the colored man may well be contented if he is but permitted to "climb a tree." President Roosevelt is entitled to the full benefit and credit of all of these opinions. They are doubtless his true convictions and we may admire the boldness with which they are expressed even if we do not agree with him. But as President of the United States Mr. Roosevelt is expected to consider the interests of the whole people, unbiased by local prejudices and undismayed by public clamor. The laws as he finds them should be faithfully and fearlessly executed, thereby rendering every citizen equal protection under the law. This was expected when the Republican party named him for their standard-bearer. He was nominated because the Republicans, black and white, believed him an honest expression of their best ideas and most patriotic anticipations. He was chosen as the leader of the Republicans not because he was the giant among pigmies, but because of the confidence the party had in his professions and because the principles of the platform upon which he was nominated and elected were such as any just, sagacious and brave man might easily carry out. What is the result? Only this: party demoralization, grand-stand plays, sky-rockets, bonfires and shattered party expectations. Just who can bring the shattered fragments of a once beautiful and effective party organization together, who can tell? Certainly not Roosevelt. Who can bring order out of this chaos? God knows. With the best men of the party snubbed or alienated, with men like Tillman and his ilk being embraced, caajoled and lionized, with disfranchisement and Jimcrowsism and official ostracism staring the faithful "black allies" in the face, while the President holds high carnival "wrapt in the solitude of his own originality," earthquakes and conflagrations must take a second place to the process of Rooseveltizing all animated creation. And it is prayerfully hoped that this process will have spent itself before 1908.

## THERE ARE OTHERS

One of the most important and interesting incidents which have occurred in police matters is the discovery of the fact that numerous crimes have been alleged against colored people which were actually committed by the whites. It appears that one or more white footpads have disguised themselves as black men and plied the nefarious business of attacking women on the streets snatching pocketbooks and committing assaults. This fact developed as a result of the inability of the police officers to apprehend supposed colored criminals. Their failure smacked of inefficiency, and in order to clear themselves of the charge they suddenly arrived at the conclusion that perhaps the criminals were not colored, but white. This suspicion was followed by increased vigilance on the part of the police, which was rewarded by the discovery which cleared up the mystery. A white man was found blacked up and in possession of a number of pocketbooks for which he could not satisfactorily account. Moreover, this thief was found to have had two hats on as a means of escaping identity. We are glad that it has at last been found that petty thieveries are not confined to colored people. To be sure, we have our share of lawbreakers, but we are glad to say that they are gradually diminishing. Certain it is that we also have white lawbreakers and thieves in the community, which all good citizens deeply regret. The discovery alluded to shows conclusively that in the attempt to locate a criminal, detectives and the police generally must not confine their efforts to any particular race. This the police seem loth to admit, as shown by the apparent unwillingness on the part of officers to admit the facts. It indicates that the policy of the police officers is to proceed upon the presumption that only colored men in this city commit crimes, a policy stimulated by race prejudice on the one hand and inordinate vanity and unwarrantable presumption on the other. This policy is productive of very bad results. In the first place the policy is unjust. It is not true that colored people constitute the criminal classes, and to act upon the theory is manifestly unwise. Acting upon this theory, dozens and most likely hundreds of white criminals are permitted to go scot-free and thus are encouraged to commit further acts of crime, while the offenses are charged up against colored people, although no proof of the allegations has been sustained. A most remarkable fact about these unpunished rascals is that they are said in many cases to be black. Black brute, black thief, black footpad, are the terms usually applied by white victims ad by the press when these crimes are reported. It is a much easier thing for a white person to blacken his face than it is for a black person to whiten his, and, considering the ready accessibility of lamp-black and burnt cork and the like it becomes a handy and effectual means of disguising appearance and avoiding identification. If the police would lock up some of the white vagabonds on suspicion when crimes are committed, instead of hunting down innocent colored people, there is no doubt that much more effective service would be rendered the public generally. Moreover, this policy of arresting only colored people on suspicion is rendered a powerful agency in stimulating mob violence, while it emboldens the white rogues to assault and commit thefts on their own race. In the hunt for criminals it would be well for police authorities to consider that there are white criminal classes as well as black.

Recent experiences ought to teach an important lesson which can be profitably adhered to.

## FORAKER VS. RATE BILL

The recent bill passed by the Senate and sent to the Conference Committees of the Senate and House is one in which human life is not protected. The original amendment, like accommodation, was not emphatic enough for the distinguished Senator from Ohio, so he offered a substitute, striking out like accommodations, which meant, if the Republican Senate intended to pass a class legislation bill he wanted the colored citizens to enjoy not like accommodations, but equal accommodations. The Bee wants the colored press throughout the country to understand that Senator Foraker was not in favor of a "Jim-Crow" amendment, but wanted both white and colored passengers to fare alike. Many colored editors throughout this country have criticised the actions of their only friend in the Senate without understanding his position. Senator Foraker has always been sound on the negro question. He knows no man by the color of his skin. He believes in human rights and equality of citizenship and equality for all citizens before the law. The administration and the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives have sacrificed the colored citizens to satisfy Southern prejudiced sentiment. Vice-President Fairbanks is now touring the South to appease that sentiment which is infested with poison. President Hayes started Garfield followed, McKinley tried it, and President Roosevelt, after a tirade against him, went among the crackers to soothe their wrath, only to be humiliated, abused and betrayed. Senator Foraker had to oppose the combined forces of the administration, backed up by its satellites in the Senate and the House. The Bee would advise the colored press throughout this country to consider wisely the attitude of Senator Foraker before he is criticised for his amendment. He is the friend of all humanity. He is a man who has defended the Constitution of the United States and the flag that is their emblem. In the next contest the colored voter must guard his every interest and guard against men who declare that they are Republicans. Acts and deeds should be their guides, and not sentiment. We have dismissed Secretary Taft from presidential possibilities, and in this week's issue we have concluded to lay President Roosevelt aside. In our next issue we shall deal with Mr. Root, then Mr. Fairbanks, and lastly Mr. Foraker. We shall tell you what they all stand for, and then let the colored voter decide what he will do at the proper time.

Senator Foraker showed his moral heroism when he voted against the Rate Bill. He had opposed it upon well explained grounds, and was willing that his position should be well understood throughout the country. He has shown the nation that he will not be induced to recede from a position which he has honestly taken even if the President himself would have it otherwise.

## THE HORNET.

From the Frederick Hornet. The Washington Bee seems to have looked so much on the evil side of frail humanity that were it a "white" paper it would easily be taken for a negro-hating journal. That The Bee is new, pungent and interesting is not to be denied, but for dark, hard and low sayings about the negro it certainly "takes the cake." The negro needs to be told his faults, but not in a hopeless, forlorn and abusive manner. The colored man is so continuously assailed and vilified by white papers that it behooves the colored papers to spend

the best portion of their time in trying to present the bright side of the colored man. The task may be a more difficult one—since it is always more difficult to seek out and find the good things in a man than the bad—hence the same thing naturally holds good in the question under discussion.

Our esteemed Frederick, Md., Hornet has become offended and charges The Bee with being inimical to the colored race. "If The Bee were a white paper it would be taken for a negro-hating sheet." Because The Bee calls things, acts and circumstances by their proper names, it must necessarily be an enemy of the colored people. The Hornet wants The Bee to say bad colored people are good, and when they commit murder, assaults, rapes and the like The Bee must condone the offense. If colored people are disorderly on street cars and insulting to their own ladies and white as well, The Bee must make an excuse. The Hornet wants The Bee to say that hair is straight when it is kinky and those white negroes who are endeavoring to get away from their own people, the Hornet wants The Bee to say that it is untrue. If the negro is a coward, the Hornet wants The Bee to say he is brave. The editor of The Bee challenges the Hornet to point out one thing The Bee has said derogatory of the law-abiding colored man or woman.

Journals edited by white men point out the faults and condemn the crimes committed by their people. Why should there be an exception made with the colored man or woman? The great trouble with some colored people, the Hornet not excepted, is, the colored man and woman can't discriminate, socially or politically. The so-called colored gentleman will take a prostitute to a well reception given by his own social circle and ignore the lady. If he meets a lady at a ball or reception he will dance with the demimonde and ignore the lady. The Hornet would have The Bee commend the black prostitute and put her upon a level with the colored lady. The Bee will continue to call a spade a spade and a hoe a hoe. The Hornet to the contrary notwithstanding. There are too many bleached colored people who can't stand the calcium light, but The Hornet would have The Bee to say that they are the "Lord's Anointed." If The Hornet would teach the colored people of its State to be industrious and unite against the common foe it will have filled its mission.

## REV. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, D.D.

The readers of The Bee will notice elsewhere an excerpt from the Western Christian Advocate concerning the appointment of Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D.D., president-elect of Howard University. The committee that selected such a useful and distinguished man deserves the plaudits and commendations of the people who are interested in the success and welfare of Howard University. The trustee board of Howard University is composed of some of the most eminent men in the United States and men who have been particularly interested in the advancement of the colored race. We refer especially to Judges Barnard and Anderson, no two better and fairer men exist. The Bee felt confident that the committee would make no mistake in the selection of a president of Howard University. It knew that a man of national reputation among philanthropists and Christian people had to be selected, and that man was Dr. Thirkield. His record as a teacher and manager is highly commended by the Western Christian Advocate, from which we take an excerpt which fully shows the character of the man and how much he is thought of by the Methodist denomination throughout the country. The first step of the new president is a reorganization of several departments in that institution. The law and medical departments are doing well, but there are departments in the university proper that are in need of reformation. What is greatly needed is more stringent discipline. Less association of the

sexes. Professor Fairfield is an old landmark of high moral culture, whose recommendations should be asked and considered. The Bee is particularly interested in Howard University. It wants to see that great institution placed upon a basis that will command the respect of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other great institutions of learning. It should command the respect of foreign institutions as well. To Dr. Thirkield The Bee extends its congratulations, and to the trustees its gratitude and thanks.

## REGISTER VERNON

We had the pleasure for the first time in our life of seeing Register W. T. Vernon, of Quindaro, Kansas. We find him to be a cultured gentleman and a refined scholar. His visit to the city and the reception accorded him showed the high esteem in which he is held by the President and the citizens of Washington. Mr. Vernon did not take the oath of office because he did not desire to draw two salaries. His college will close next month, at which time he will relinquish the position of college president and return to this city. It can be seen that it is not money that he is after so much as it is to serve the colored youth in the State of his nativity. He therefore requested Mr. Lyons to hold his office until his return, which the latter readily consented to do. To meet this distinguished and polished scholar will be to esteem and appreciate him. It is a usual custom for a person after having been commissioned by the President, to take the oath of office in order that his salary might be accruing during his absence in building up his affairs in order to take charge of his office. Dr. Vernon has departed from the usual custom.

## LET OTHERS WORRY

The members of the Police Department claim that the judges at the Police Court are too lenient with prisoners when they are brought to the court. Neither Judge Muldowney nor Judge Kimball will cater to the whims of the Police Department. No one will ever give credence to the charge that either Judge is lenient with prisoners who are guilty of committing offenses. If the officer or officers will present himself or themselves to the judges of the Police Court and make the statement he or they will soon be convinced to the contrary. Judge Muldowney, since he has been upon the bench, has demonstrated uniform fairness and impartiality, regardless of friend or foe. He has no favorites; if he has, they do not show themselves in his court. Judge Muldowney has surprised his enemies, and he has certainly pleased his friends. Judge Muldowney intends to take life easy and allow the other people to worry.

## WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

What does the bankrupt think now? Where did the diamond pin go? If right doesn't always prevail? If the Bethel Literary and Historical Association will meet in the Metropolitan Church? What Congress intends to do with the Jim Crow cars that come into the city? What will become of liars after they die?

## THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Register Vernon supported by honest people. Ex-Register J. W. Lyons remembered by those he served. The new president of Howard University elevate the institution. The Freedmen's Hospital succeed. Three colored members of the Board of Education appointed. All females eliminated from the new Board of Education. The local Business League unite moneyed colored men and do something.

A living relic of the charge of the Light Brigade is Thos. Yates, who lives with his family in Litchie Flats, Toledo, Ohio. He is 81 years old. At least 11 still survive.

C. H. Fielding has purchased the interest of M. S. Dunbar in the Real Estate and Court Record, which is published at 613 F street, N. W.

A bull killed a valuable horse because the latter was wearing a red blanket. Color prejudice is not confined to men. The average consumption of water per day in the District of Columbia is 63,400,000 gallons.





in mind and pocket about the money he was losing by not being sworn in.

The Senate was only eight minutes confirming the new register. His reception at the treasury was most enthusiastic. The officials and clerks bestowed the highest encomiums upon Register Vernon and the citizens of Washington who saw him paid him the highest compliments.

He left for his home Tuesday morning, and when he returns he will bring his most accomplished wife with him, who will be a great acquisition to the society of Washington.

The readers of The Bee will remember that it published a fine cut and sketch of Mrs. Vernon several weeks ago and when she arrives she will be no stranger to Washington society.

#### THE NEGRO PREJUDICED.

Color Line in Society.

There has been a great deal said among certain classes of colored people in this city about Jim Crowism. The so-called society colored gentleman and lady are the loudest in their condemnation of ostracism and discrimination of their people, when this very same element has organized what the white people call an amalgamated social circle. That is, a society that is not to admit the dark-skinned individual but any bright complexioned individual may be admitted, no matter what his character or reputation may be. So bold have these would-be white negro individuals been that one declared a few days ago that all black negroes are rapists. It is a fact that the white people will not tolerate this bastardy element of the colored population, hence an effort to establish a separate society. The most of these negroes are from the South, in the vicinity of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. This is the element that has been responsible to a great extent for the agitation of Jim Crow cars, etc. The Bee briefly called the attention of the people about a year ago to this organization. Many of them are negroes before they get a job under the government, and the moment they secure a government job they begin to bleach their faces and straighten their hair or wear a wig. They boast of their bastardy blood and white connection and declare in the presence of white people that they are not colored. It is no doubt surprising to know that many of them spend all they earn to ingratiate themselves in second-class white society. There are many negro bankrupts in this so-called amalgamated society.

#### CITY BRIEFS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ward of this city have removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, where they begin housekeeping with their son.

Attorney A. W. Scott called the attention of Judge Kimball to one of his rules in the Police Court on Monday. Judge Kimball said it applied to lawyers and not to clients.

Register J. W. Lyons will deliver the commencement address to the Alumni Association at Allen's commencement, Columbia, S. C. His subject is "The Signs of the Times."

The Atoneement was a financial success. Wm. H. Sharter asked to be sent to the Work House for six months on Monday. Judge Muldowny granted his request.

On Tuesday in the Police Court a most amusing incident occurred. A young man who had been arrested on the complaint of his wife was released, after Attorney Peyton convinced Prosecuting Attorney Givens that the young man had committed no offense. On leaving the court the mother of the boy, who had defended him, took his arm and they were on their way home when the wife, who had endeavored to send him to jail, snatched the other arm and declared that he was her husband and she had a right to him. The scene created the wildest merriment.

#### GRAND CHAPTER'S ANNUAL VISIT.

The Grand Chapter paid its annual visit to Queen of Sheba Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, Monday evening, May 21, 1906, at the Temple, 5th street and Virginia avenue, S. E.

The exercises were held in the large commandery room, which was beautifully decorated with bunting and American flags while at each officer's station was placed a large bouquet of choice flowers.

After the welcome address by the Royal Matron, Hattie Louise Williams, and a solo entitled "The Great Jehovah," by Hon. Lady Louise Jackson, the beautiful ceremony of forming "The Mystic Tie" was performed by the officers, during which appropriate music was rendered. This was the first presentation of the "Mystic Tie" in this jurisdiction.

The officers participating were: Royal Matron, Hattie Louise Williams; Royal Patron, William A. Baltimore; Associate Matron, Anna Jackson; Secretary, Mary J. Adams (Hon. Lady Louise Ware, acting); Associate Conductress, Marie Letcher Johnson; Truth, Lillian P. Hill; Faith, Hattie Forrest; Wisdom, Louise A. Collins; Charity, Gertrude L. Baltimore; Herald, Frances E. Jackson; Chaplain, Julia A. Harris; Organist, Sadie A. Gaskins; Marshal,

Emma G. Dandridge; Warder, Louise Goings (Hon. Lady Martha Cooper, acting); Sentinel, J. M. Hutchinson (Sir Chas. T. Ferguson, acting.)

Among the one hundred and forty members of the order present and who made addresses were: Grand Master Wm. H. Grimshaw, Past Eminent Commander N. E. Weatherless, Senior Past Grand Matron Georgiana Thomas, and Royal Matron A. V. Tompkins of Gethsemane Chapter No. 4.

Refreshments were served by a committee of ladies under the direction of Lady Elizabeth Dandridge.

#### RUFUS RASTUS.

In the production of "Rufus Rastus," which will be seen this week, the acme of "coonology" has been reached. No funnier rag-time player than Ernest Hogan ever appeared before the footlights. Hogan, who is generally termed the "unbleached American," with his sixty Ethiopian associates of both genders, has just finished a seven months' run on Broadway, New York, where he proved a big feature and drawing card. The best element of the metropolis amusement seekers laughed at his peculiarities. All the New York critics spoke pleasantly of Hogan and the show. A tour of the company, which embraces all the principal cities of this country and Europe, is under the direction of Geo. E. Harris of Hurtig & Seaman's forces. The latter are cutting quite a swath in amusement enterprises and have nearly a score of big successes en route this season. Hogan assumes the title role of "Rufus Rastus," that of a typical Southern mope with a penchant for getting into ludicrous situations. He becomes stranded with an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show at St. Augustine, Florida. There the Ponce de Leon hotel and gardens are shown with great effect, as is also the Mississippi River levee and a big steamboat in operation.

The final scene is Madison Square Garden, New York, during a gathering of rag-time artists. These scenes are fine specimens of stage craft. The costumes are particularly stunning. Of course, there are plenty of girls—splendid types of creoles and mulattoes to be seen in the ensembles and musical numbers. The show is purely for fun purposes of the wholesome variety and it is said to be unexcelled in its particular line.

The Ferris wheel at the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, Mo., has been wrecked by a blast of dynamite.

Mr. Cleveland, when asked if he would accept the Democratic nomination, declared no. Grover need have no feverish fear, the danger is not imminent.

come visitor to this city. Theatergoers will remember that standing room was at a premium when he appeared with Smart Set three years ago. The New York papers claim that Rufus Rastus played to packed houses for seven months in the city of New York. This innovation by the National Amusement Company should be commended by the people of Washington and they will show their appreciation by giving Ernest Hogan the greatest ovation he has ever received in this country. Tickets for the show are now on sale and as an evidence of the popularity of the show, tickets are being sold now very rapidly.

The Brotherhood of, Philip and Andrew will have a sermon preached to them at the People's Congregational Church tomorrow, Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., Rev. L. B. Moore, pastor.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will address the Cosmopolitan Literary Thursday evening, June 14. Subject, "The Sins of Men."

#### HOW GIRLS ARE TRAINED AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Home training, the strengthening of character, and the making of teachers are the things emphasized in the training of the girls at Hampton Institute. A girl graduating from Hampton knows how to wash and iron, to take care of a house, to cook, to cut, draft, fit, and make her own clothes, to garden, to care for milk and make butter, to upholster or cane a chair or make a mattress. Her academic work prepares her to teach in the rural schools and after a two years' normal course she is ready to take the position of matron, or that of teacher of cooking or sewing in the larger institutions.

The following topics selected from a list which forms the basis of talks given to the Senior girls by the resident physician, will give some idea of the training they receive:

The responsibility of teachers in regard to the morals and health of their pupils.

What can be told children in reply to questions about birth and life.

The care of wells, springs, cisterns, and rainwater barrels.

Ventilation.

Prevention of tuberculosis.

First aid in sprains, fractures, sunstroke, fainting, hysterics, etc.

Disinfectants (care of the dead from contagious diseases).

Self-control in its relation to moral purity.

Marriage and Heredity.

—Southern Workman.

#### AN EXCELLENT JUROR.

From the Green Bag.

The judge had his patience sorely



MR. JOHN W. PATTERSON.

#### THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

Mr. John W. Patterson, attorney and manager of the National Amusement Company, is doing all in his power to place the colored patrons of amusement upon an independent and self-sustaining basis. He has organized a National Amusement Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The officers of this company are Mr. Samuel Stewart, president; Mr. William H. White, vice-president; Mr. Benjamin F. Stultz, secretary, and Mr. James H. Winslow, treasurer. The object of the company is to build a theatre for the colored people of this city, who are discriminated against and Jim-Crowed in other theatres in this city. Mr. Patterson, who is one of the most successful theatrical managers in this country and a man who is determined to succeed, against opposition, by special arrangements with Messrs. Hurtig & Seaman, will present Ernest Hogan, the greatest living comedian in the world, and his seventy-five performers at the Academy of Music, beginning the week of Monday, June 4. The National Amusement Company will have entire control of the Academy of Music, which means that seats may be secured for any place in the house. The public is requested to purchase tickets at once to avoid the rush. Ernest Hogan is always a wel-

comed by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service.

"Shudge!" cried the German.

"What is it?" demanded the judge.

"I think I like to go home to my wife," said the German.

"You can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down."

"But, shudge," persisted the German.

"I didn't think I make a good shuror."

"You're the best in the box," said the judge. "Sit down."

"What box?" said the German.

"Jury box," said the judge.

"But, shudge," persisted the little man, "I don't speak good English."

"You don't have to speak any at all," said the judge. "Sit down."

The little German pointed at the lawyers to make his last desperate plea.

"Shudge," he said, "I don't make noddings of what these fellows say."

It was the judge's chance to get even for many annoyances.

"Neither can any one else," he said. "Sit down."

#### THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY presents the biggest and greatest colored show on earth at the Academy of Music, week beginning June 4th, 1906.

Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices 25, 50, 75c. and \$1.00.

## ERNEST HOGAN

THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY

PRESENTS

THE BIGGEST AND GREATEST COLORED SHOW ON EARTH

AT THE

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Week beginning June 4

THE "UNBLEACHED AMERICAN"

## ERNEST HOGAN

and the greatest aggregation of Colored talent in America in the big success

### "Rufus Rastus"

75-PERFORMERS—

Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices. 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

## Pretty Go-carts on Credit

If you want Baby to grow up healthy and strong you must let it have plenty of fresh air. If you haven't a light easy-running Go-Cart come and pick one out of our big stock. We have all the new styles to suit all pocketbooks. We have simple and elaborate designs at p handle only well-made goods that will stand the wear and tear without breaking down and will retain their good looks for years. You can open an account with us whenever you wish and we promise to arrange terms to your satisfaction.

### Peter Grogan

817-819-821-323 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

#### STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR.

OX-MARROW POMADE HAS A MAGIC EFFECT ON CURLY HAIR AND MAKES IT GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT.

#### SPECIAL OFFER.

Present this coupon and ten cents and we will give you one full sized bottle of Ox-Marrow Pomade.

AGENTS FOR MADINOLA COMPLEXION CREAM.

## People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST

PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES.

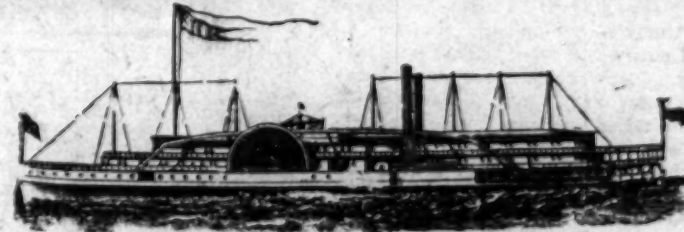
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN, 1614 14th street, N. W.

All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon. \$1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.

Our Candies Made Daily.

Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents, pound.

## The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business.

In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government Inspectors to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.

All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.

CALL US ON 'PHONE, MAIN 1779 OR CALL ON

JEFFERSON S. COAGE, Secretary, LEWIS JEFFERSON, Manager, 1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest. 1901 First Street, Southwest.

The paper that stands up for right and a square deal, The Bee, is equipped with a number of bees armed with sharp pointed pens.

At the 32d annual conclave held by the Grand Commandery of K. T. for West Virginia, the Ladies' Shrine was convened and made 55 candidates. They claim to be the only Ladies' Shrine in the world. We desire to state that the first and only Ladies' Shrine in the world was instituted under the Ill. J. G. Jones, 33, of Chicago, designated the Daughters of the Sphinx. The ritual

was prepared by the Ill. D. F. Seville, 33d degree.

Edward Collins, a rich white farmer of Hagerstown, Md., was married to Priscilla J. Pye. Both are well to do. They are residing at Washington Co.

The only colored cotton factory in the South is owned by John Warren of Concord, Kaber County, N. C. He owns several hundred houses and has a fat bank account. His cousin, Mrs. Henderson, is in our city.

Read The Bee.



1. LAR PEOPLE.  
"Peculiar People" is a new book by the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.  
Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.  
MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE  
KNOW YOURSELF.  
To know yourself you will have to read this book.

library of every citizen.  
It's a book that should be in the paid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

Address:  
Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase,  
1212 Florida avenue north-  
west, or THE WASHINGTON  
BEE, 1109 Eye street north  
west, Washington, D. C.

### HIS YOUTH RENEWED

MAN AGED 93 GETTING NEW SET OF TEETH.

Change in Uncle William Driskill, of Princeton, Mo.—Eyesight Returning, Cutting Molars, New Hair Growing.

Princeton, Mo.—A case that is attracting attention just now is that of Uncle William Driskill, of this city, who, in spite of his 94 years of life on this sphere, seems to be getting young and has a new lease of life. He is cutting a new set of teeth, black hair is coming in to supplant the silvery locks and cover the bald spots on his head; he is regaining the sight of his eyes, and he is getting as spry as a man 40 years his junior.

Mr. Driskill has always been a man of robust constitution and has had his share of outdoor work. To this, with his temperate habits, he attributes his long life. If he survives—and there seems to be no reason why he should not—he will be 94 years old in June.

This change began to come over him several months ago. For a few years previous to that time he had been a little feeble, and had suffered considerably from rheumatism. That trouble is all gone now. He has been blind in one eye for 67 years. The sight of that eye is coming back and he can see reasonably well with it. With all this, his teeth and new hair, he is now almost a new man.

Mr. Driskill's faithful wife is also living. She is 87 years old and is in reasonably good health. They have been married 67 years. The old couple make their home with their son, James Driskill, and wife in the southern part of town.

An amusing incident occurred when the black hair first began to appear on "Uncle Billy's" head. His son and wife noticed it and thought his head dirty. Mrs. Driskill procured soap and water and tried to wash it off, but it failed to come. An investigation showed the black spots to be hair—and it is still getting blacker.

FERRITS TO STRING WIRES  
Once Considered a Joke, But Now Plan Is to Be Put to Use—Test Has Been Made.

Park, Ind.—The use of ferrits to string the wires in conduits has been a joke for years with the men in charge of the construction work of the Bell Telephone company, but Superintendent of Construction Cline, who is in Terre Haute now, where many miles of conduits are being laid, to be used jointly by the Bell and the telegraph companies, says: "As with a good many other simple methods, we refused to try ferrits because it sounded like a good newspaper story and was impracticable."

"But a test has been made, and we know it is the best way to put the lead wire through the ducts. A sort of harness was put on the little animal and attached to it was a strong, but light fish line. At the next opening of the duct a piece of meat was hung, and the animal tugged away at his cable of fish line to get to the meat. We also tried letting the ferrit chase a rat through the duct and catching the rat in a sack at the other end of the duct. This worked like a charm."

## Not! The Trust PURITY ICE CO. L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

PurityIceCompany-cors 5th and L

## A HIGH DEGREE

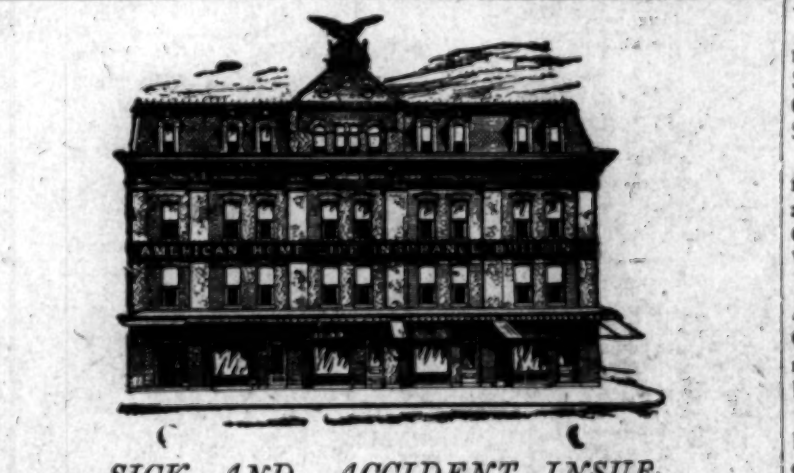


of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

## Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,  
491 Penna Ave  
HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK  
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS  
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH  
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,  
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

## PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.  
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.  
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.  
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.  
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$5.  
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.  
NORTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.  
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS



## HOLME'S Hotel

333 V. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.  
—European And American—  
Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brandy and pure old Rye Whiskey.  
Best Line Cigars Good Room  
5 & 10c and  
Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.  
Give us a Call—  
JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop  
Washington, D. C.

## Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in  
WINE AND  
whiskies

Sole Owner of the.....  
Following Brands:  
Private Stock,  
Old Reserve,  
Hermite,  
Oxford,  
Tremont  
25 TENTH STREET, N. W.  
Telephone—Main—160

## FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A. A., fraternal, meets at LeCompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.  
I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.  
Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.  
Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 132, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.  
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton  
Evergreen Department, No. 249, meets at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meets at...

## IS MOVING WESTWARD

HOW CENTER OF POPULATION IN AMERICA TRAVELS.

Census Statistics Show That Progress for Over Hundred Years Has Been Remarkably Regular as to Distance and Direction.

New York.—The center of population in the United States has been moving steadily westward for more than a century with remarkable regularity, both as regards distance and direction. Since the year 1790 the exact location of this mythical point has been calculated officially at Washington for every ten years of the nation's history. When these points are plotted upon the map and connected a remarkable line of progress is obtained, in which may be read at a glance much of the country's history.

In the year 1790, when the center of population was first calculated, it was found to be at a point 23 miles east of Baltimore. In making this estimate the entire population of the United States of that period was of course considered. It was the population center of a strip extending from Maine to Florida. And since the frontier population of that early day was inconsiderable the center of population was practically the same as the geographical center. To-day the geographical center of the country is of course considerably west of the Mississippi. In more than a century these two theoretical points have become widely separated. The center of population in the United States is at present six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.

The regularity of this line is the more remarkable when it is considered that the United States has grown



MAP SHOWING CHANGES IN CENTER OF POPULATION IN 110 YEARS.

geographically, by leaps and bounds. The development of the country has not been a steady growth westward as regards its acquisition of territory. The Louisiana Purchase, for example, by adding millions of acres to the United States, at one time would presumably have had the effect of drawing this line of progress sharply to the southwest.

By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that the digressions of this line either to the north or south have been somewhat less than 50 miles in a full century. These figures apply, however, only until the end of the last century. Since 1890 the line has shown a tendency to move southward, while at the same time its rate of progress has been abruptly checked. In other words, while the movement of the line was at the rate of about 40 miles every ten years, its movement during the decade from 1890 to 1900 was but 14 miles, a startling contrast with previous decades for a century. This abrupt check to its movement, and its southward tendency indicate, of course, a rapid increase of the population in the south.

The first movement recorded, that between 1790 and 1800, was from a point 23 miles east of Baltimore to a point 18 miles west of that city, a total movement of 41 miles. Ten years later it was located 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, having moved 36 miles in the decade. By the year 1820 it had reached a point 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va., having traveled an even 50 miles.

In the following decade it left the state of Virginia, coming to rest in the present state of West Virginia, 19 miles west-southwest of Moorfield, a distance of 39 miles. It next traveled to a point 16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the same state, 55 miles. The next decade carried it to a point 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, repeating the same distance of the previous decade, 55 miles. In 1860 it moved into Ohio, to a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, having traveled 81 miles, the longest movement in its history.

Ten years later it had reached a point eight miles northeast of Cincinnati, 58 miles. The southern tendency then became obvious, for in the following ten years, between 1870 and 1880, it traveled to a point eight miles west by south of Cincinnati. It next moved to a point 29 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in the last ten years, in 1900, it had reached its present resting place. The total distance traveled in 110 years has been exactly 519 miles.

## IS CELEBRATED AERONAUT

Count Henri De La Vaulx Here to Construct American Balloonists Fascinating Sport.

New York.—Count Henri De La Vaulx, premier aeronaut of the world, has come to America to show the newly formed Aero club of New York, the delights of soaring above the clouds. Ballooning, he says, is destined to be the sport of men of wealth and daring. The eagerness with which the idea is being taken up in New York is evidence that the smart set believes it has found something expensive enough and exciting enough to insure them against the annoying imitation of the vulgar kind.

Count de la Vaulx, who is only 35 years of age, has made the longest



COUNT DE LA VAULX.  
(Noted Aeronaut. Who Will Instruct Aero Club in Art of Ballooning.)

trip on record, from Paris to Kief, Little Russia, a distance of 1,300 miles. He has remained aloft longer than any other aeronaut. He was the first to cross the English channel in a balloon from the south. One of the most thrilling episodes of his career was in passing, with one companion, over the blazing furnaces of the city of Liege, at night. Far below they could see tiny pigmies, like devils, hammering and working among the flames. All the world seemed after the heat grew intense and the air became so rarified it seemed to draw their balloon down towards the roaring fires by suction. Terrified and almost overcome, they threw out everything and succeeded in keeping the balloon in the air until they had passed the city.

Before he became interested in ballooning the count's adventurous spirit led him to spend three years in an exploration tour of Siam, China, Japan and Siberia. He spent two years in the wilds of Patagonia and brought back nine tons of fossils and other curiosities which to-day form the most valuable collection of Patagonian antiquities in the world.

## ROCKERY OF TOMBSTONES

Old English Churchyard Turned Into Playground—Monuments Made Use Of.

London.—The cry of the Londoners is always for more open spaces, more parks, more playgrounds for the children of the great city's poorer members. Recently, in order to provide a playground for the neighboring juveniles, old St. Pancras churchyard was converted into a species of recreation ground.

The place formerly tenanted by the remains of deceased citizens of St. Pancras now rings with the merry laughter of their descendants.

It was decided to form an ornamental rockery with the superannuated



ROCKERY FORMED OF TOMBSTONES.

ed monuments. The work has been very tastefully carried out, and the eye of the stranger and sojourner dwells approvingly on this little rockery, composed of tombstones once the pride of the local monuments' makers.

## Moss Destined for Food

Dr. Hansteen, chief lecturer in the agricultural school at Aas, Norway, declares his belief that moss is destined to become the great popular food for the masses owing to its cheapness and nutritious value. The common, greenish white moss, that is found almost everywhere, was subjected to a chemical process, pressed, and cooked. It makes a dish resembling the most bland epicure, and it is equally or more nutritive than the vegetables now used. It also can be ground and used as meal for bread-making. Dr. Hansteen says his experiments show that nine ounces of moss, costing the equivalent of two cents, will make a dinner for six persons.



**Phonograph Becomes Scientist.**  
The phonograph is touring the world as a scientist. Several years ago a commission was appointed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna to collect phonographic records to be preserved for scientific study. Some results were obtained by expeditions to Croatia, Slavonia and Lesbos. From North Tyrol and Voralberg 57 specimens of German dialects have been obtained for the archives and another 57 from Corinthia. From New Guinea have been sent 32 phonographs recording the language and music of the natives with especially interesting war songs and the accompanying drum music. From India have been received valuable records of old Sanskrit songs. An expedition which was sent out to Australia is now on its way back and another party is about to start for Greenland.



